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LIVES OF THE FELONS.

No. 11.

CONTINUED.

JOHN A. MURRELL,

THE GREAT WESTERN LAND PIRATE.

The mountain path—The bloody deed—Disposal of the body—Flight—The traveller's horse—Danger—Alarm—Ingenuous extrication—Arrival at Jasper—Disguise and continuation of flight—The cry of blood—The Alabama line—The friend of Crow Creek—Close concealment—Removal of the body—Separation of the ruffians—Murrell in Mobile—The tragedy of the gaming table—The unfortunate winner.

We left Murrell and Crenshaw ascending the mountain path in company with the young Carolinian whom they had decided to slay, and who, unconscious of his impending doom, sought with all the cheerfulness of a frank and amiable nature, to soften the tedious time with pleasant road side gossip. The robbers seconded his cheerful mood with a conversation equally gay and friendly, and Murrell with a ready invention, for which he was remarkable, rattled off several amusing but fabulous adventures in return. Thus two pleasant hours ran around, and the young man appeared to increase in spirits, in proportion as he approached the scene in which he was to be made a sacrifice to a bloody thirst for gold. At length the road took a sudden turning, and twisted abruptly up a rugged ascent that curved along the edge of a deep ravine. This was the spot that Crenshaw had inwardly selected for the murder, and beckoning to Murrell to fall behind the trader, he whispered to him that the moment had arrived, and took from him his heavily loaded whip, for the commission of the deed. He then directed Murrell to ride ahead, and when he got upon the point of ground which commanded the open view to the South, to make a pause, and call the attention of his companion to the beauty of the scenery; he then would ride up on the other side and knock out his brains.

These suggestions chimed so well with Murrell's views that he did not offer an amendment to the plan, but rode straight on, and accosting the trader as he came up, by a careless remark, kept on with him to the apex of the hill. Then drawing up his horse, and sweeping the southern horizon with his hand, he pointed out the various beauties of the scene.

The unsuspecting trader obeyed the treacherous direction; but, alas! unhappy man, just as he was about to express his admiration of the scene that was doomed to be his parting view of the beauties of this earth, the deadly blade, swung by the ruthless hand of Crenshaw, crashed deep into his skull, and he reeled from his saddle to the ground a dead man.

So fatal was the blow, that he did not even groan; and so helpless did he fall, that the horse that bore him evinced no more alarm than if his master were descending regularly from the saddle. The miscreants at once dismounted and hastily set about plundering the body. This they speedily accomplished, and after having obtained from it a sum of twelve hundred and sixty two dollars, next debated on the best method of its disposal.

"We'll throw him down the rocks," said Crenshaw, "that's the best way to dispose of him; when he reaches the bottom it will be a hard matter to tell how he met his death; and it's ten to one he's never seen again. Do you catch hold of his legs, and I'll take him by the shoulders. So now this way, to the edge of that rock. There now, one! two! three! and let go!"—and as the elder murderer gave the final word, they swung the ghastly body of their victim far beyond the crag, and in a moment more, all that remained of its brave humanity, was a mangled mass of bloody flesh and splintered bones.

"Well, thank God, that's over!" said Murrell, with a long drawn breath of relief, as he arose from the bending position in which he had watched the body plunge into the recesses of the jungle. "Poor fellow! I'm sorry to bid him so

ad a good bye! but what's done can't be helped."

"He had but one fault that I know of, and that was his money," said Crenshaw; "However, every man must have his faults."

"Well, we have shrived him of that sin at any rate," said Murrell, recovering his spirits upon Crenshaw's joke, "and now we must look to ourselves, and see that we do not suffer for the christian service. I think we had better tumble his saddle over after him; it might be recognized, and we must run no risks for trifles."

Having, by the disposal of this latter article, taken, as they thought, every precaution against detection, the murderers remounted, and with the dead man's horse added to their own, pushed on their journey, apparently with as small concern as if no extraordinary incident had happened.

Though free from apprehension of pursuit, it was, nevertheless, clearly the policy of the ruffians to place as great a distance between them, and the scene of their fiendish crime, as was possible in a given time, so pushing on at a brisk pace, and maintaining it with an unabated ardor throughout the afternoon, they accomplished a distance of sixteen miles before the evening shadows had blotted out their path. Overcome, then, with the fatigue occasioned by their sharp and extended travel, a fatigue somewhat enhanced, moreover, by the excitement, which even their practiced and almost stoical brutality was not proof against, they halted with pleasure the prospect of a good night's rest, which was promised them by a tavern in a little village a few miles from Jasper.

While taking their supper at this place, Murrell accidentally observed the host, and two men, suspiciously regarding them from the shadow of the door of an adjoining room, and, also, noticed that their narrow scrutiny was accompanied by a low and earnest colloquy. Sharpened by the apprehensions natural to his situation, he attentively inclined his ear, without appearing to do so, and managed to catch a portion of their conversation. His pains were soon rewarded, and his alarm may be imagined when he detected the name of the murdered man frequently repeated in their discourse, and further learnt, by a few leading words, that he was not only well known at the place, but that his horse, then in



Murrell and Crenshaw Murdering the South-Carolinian.

their possession, had also been recognized as an old acquaintance. A sudden chill ran through the murderer's veins as he made this terrible discovery, and for a moment he was unnerved and irresolute what course to follow. His mind, in its uncertain satisfaction, conjured up a thousand fears, and forgetting, in the first confusion of the moment, that their speed had outran all tidings of their crime in this quarter, he imagined that the body of the slaughtered man had been discovered, and that they would, in the next moment, hear an accusation of his murder. A moment's reflection, however, relieved him of this dread, and regaining his self-possession at the thought, he instantly decided on his course.

He felt assured that there could exist, against them, nothing graver than a mere suspicion, and felt convinced, also, that that suspicion found its extreme measure in a doubt of their honest possession of the animal. Though young in years, his stirring life had deeply skilled Murrell in the history of human nature, and he had had occasion, long before, to learn that the only way to defeat a curiosity, whose prosecution might be dangerous, was to swerve it from its course by a voluble ingenueness, which should voluntarily elucidate the very points which are the objects of the most eager inquiry.

Acting upon this philosophy he rose cheerfully from the table, at the conclusion of his supper, and after passing a word or two with different persons about the bar-room, generously invited the whole company up to drink. This opened a general conversation, and standing carelessly with his back against the counter and his glass in his hand, he apparently without design, into a rattling narration of his life and experience as a horse-dealer, amusing his audience, occasionally, with well told anecdotes, and, occasionally dilating on the qualities of stock, in a manner which placed his knowledge of the business beyond a doubt. He told his name; he told his friend's name; (fictitious of course) he informed them of his residence, and gave a history of his father's exploits during the war, until finding that he had worked his hearers up to the proper pitch of confidence and admiration, he returned again to his vocation, spoke of his stock, and boldly enlarged upon the virtues and qualities of the dead traveller's horse.

"He's a noble animal; a noble animal!" remarked the robber with an emphasis which bespoke the degree of his satisfaction at its possession. "I prize him above all the rest, and well I may, for he cost me a good round sum. I bought him from a young Carolinian trader, in Nashville, who had come on to Tennessee to buy a drove of hogs—his name, I believe, was Woods; yes, Woods. He was very loth to part with him, but I had set my mind upon the animal, and I tell you what, it's a pretty hard thing for a man to get away from me when I'm determined on a bargain."

This produced the climax, and as the speaker saw its satisfactory effect upon the countenances of his auditory, he clenched the result by clapping his nearest listener upon the back, and inviting the whole company to take a parting drink with him and his friend before their retirement to bed. The proposed courtesy was of course readily accepted, and after it had been duly performed with all the honors, the landlord assiduously waited upon the robbers to their room.

"I say, Harry," said Murrell, in a cautious whisper, after listening till the retreating step of the landlord had faded from his ear, "I say, Harry, there's danger in this place. I begin to fear we may have left something in sight on the hill. If it should be so, a single day's delay might ruin us. We must be on the road again at day-break, and keep our heels at work till we cross the line. There's danger here I tell you!"

"I see it all!" said Crenshaw. "If the body is found, we're sure to be pursued. Damn the horse, I say!"

"Well, never mind the horse now. We must strike for Jasper at day-break, sell our horses, give a false scent, and change our course for Alabama."

"It is the very plan I was about to propose," replied Crenshaw; "So we'll have no disagreement upon that point, and now that that is settled, let's get to bed for I'm dying for some sleep."

At dawn the robbers were preparing for a start, and ere the sun was fairly up they had bidden good bye to their deluded host. In another hour they were in Jasper. The pressing necessity of the case lent Murrell a double energy, and by ten o'clock, he had disposed, at a tolerable price, of all his horses but th ones which he and his

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believe those judges who carefully study the
discriminating attention to their subjects, re-
searchers on the subject, will seldom, if ever, sub-
mit a case to a jury in such a way as to hasten
the conviction of a defendant.

These remarks, and all I have said, submitted to caution you against condemning more outbreaks of passion, or more acts of depravity, with that sort of humanity which arises from punishment, you do not sit as judges on the expression of an opinion on the part of the Court, that the act of homicide committed by the prisoner, was an act of criminal passion or revenge, or that it was an act of insanity. That is the very question which you are to decide, and which it is my desire to submit to your decision uninfluenced by any opinion of mine.

The evidence of insanity upon which a jury should rest, will vary with every case; but generally speaking, the evidence of those who saw the person accused every day immediately previous to the commission of the act, who were intimate with him, talked with him, ate and drank with him, and who testify to his acts, his words, his conversation, his looks, his whole deportment, is that on which a jury ought to place the greatest reliance. The evidence of competent medical men, who have had frequent opportunities of observing him about the time in question, especially if they have been in attendance upon, or have visited him with a view to probe the state of his mind, is entitled to very great consideration. It has always been held that medical men may give their opinions in evidence. These are always valuable, and more or less so according to their opportunities of observing the accused at, or about the time of the act complained of. But if they have not been in the habit of seeing him, if they were not familiar with his habits and symptoms at or about the time in question, their opinions in relation to a particular individual, are of no more weight, and in my judgment of not so much weight, as those of unprofessional persons of good sense, who have had ample opportunities for observation.

One strong circumstance generally attending the commission of acts of violence by persons who are really insane, is, the absence of any apparent motive. It is not unfrequently their best friends, those who are most kind and attentive to them, who are the victims of their unconscious and destructive violence. I do not say that this absence of apparent motive *invariably* exists in cases of homicide, and other atrocious acts committed by insane persons; but I say that it is *generally* the case. Hence, if we witness the perpetration of such an act without any apparent motive or object, but against every motive which would appear to be naturally influential with the person committing it, we are at once awake to the inquiry whether he was in his sound mind, and if we can lay hold of any sufficient evidence that he was not so, this absence of apparent motive, confirms us in the belief that he was insane.

But where the evidence of the case shows that there were strong motives of anger, jealousy, or hate, to actuate the accused, such motives as might naturally induce a man of depraved and wicked heart, and violent ungovernable passions, to perpetrate the crime of which he stands accused, we cease to look for other causes of the deed committed; and naturally attribute it to those which so glaringly present themselves.—We at once, unless the evidence of his being actually insane is forced upon us, attribute it to his own wicked nature and the unholy indulgence of his ungovernable passions. This process of our minds is natural, and is founded in the truth and reason of things. You ought to inquire, therefore, gentlemen, whether in the case before you, the prisoner at the bar committed the act charged upon him as a crime, in the absence of any such motive as would naturally inflame the mind of a depraved man to the commission of acts of violence. If no such motive existed, that circumstance will add great strength to the proof of his insanity; but if, on the other hand, he was actuated by strong motives of revenge, or other passions, you have a right to infer that it was under the influence of those motives that he committed the deed, and not under the influence of insanity, unless the proof of actual insanity at the time is clear and convincing to your minds.

I will take notice of one more consideration which it is proper for the jury to regard in making up their verdict in this case. It is this. It is undoubted law that when a man is proved to have been once insane, the presumption is that he continues so until the contrary is shown. I have left a relative in England, who was then afflicted with insanity, and I have not since heard from him the presumption is that he is still insane. True, he may have recovered; and since the humane methods with which the disease is now treated, have become general in civilized countries, the probability of recovery from mental derangements is greatly increased. Still the presumption of law remains the same. The presumption is that my afflicted relative is in the same condition he was when I left him. But I learn that he has recovered, or that he has some intervals, and is sufficiently restored to attend to his business, then the aspect of things is changed. There is no longer any presumption that he is still insane. So, in the case in hand, if the prisoner has proven that he was 'once insane, the presumption arises that he is still insane at this moment, unless the contrary be shown. The evidence on this subject is all before you, gentlemen; and the prisoner is himself before you and if you have any evidence of lucid intervals since the time of the insanity proved, you must of course find him still insane, and insane at the time of committing the act in question. But if the prosecution has succeeded in showing that since the period of insanity, (if any) proved by the prisoner, he has been himself, conscious of right and wrong, and every way a responsible man, the presumption of insanity is gone, and

This, gentlemen, is all that I deem it my duty to say to you on the question of insanity, as defence. In doing this, it has been my object and design to give you, in the abstract and without reference to the evidence and the circumstances of this particular case, the law upon the subject of insanity when set up as a defence. I

into a defence, and of the evidence by which it may be established. **ALFRED** may not be understood by you as having by any thing I have said, in the slightest degree indicated any opinion that the prisoner was killed to establish such insanity, at the time of committing the homicide, as ought to be the essential rule of law, and in accordance with the dictates of our common humanity, to exempt him from the penalty due to crime, when committed by rational and accountable beings; nor on the other hand, is my intention to express any opinion that the defence has been established. The question of the prisoner's sanity or insanity at the time of committing the act charged, is appropriately and exclusively within the province of the jury. It will be sufficient for the Court to call the attention of the jury to such evidence on the part of the prisoner as lays any foundation for a belief that he was insane at the time of the homicide. I have said that insanity is not to be inferred, but to be proved. By this, however, I did not mean, that such acts and conduct as establish insanity can only be proved by witnesses who saw him at or about the time of the commission of the fatal deed. On the contrary, the jury may be convinced that he was then insane and unconscious of doing wrong, from evidence of prior insanity, or strong symptoms of insanity, or of an evident predisposition to it; or from proof of a peculiar temperament of mind, and of nervous excitability in the early and continued history of his life, or in his former partial aberrations of mind upon certain topics, such as temperance, politics, or mesmerism; if they are satisfied, that the unhappy circumstances in which he was placed in regard to his wife, the grounds he had for believing her unfaithful, and the cruel treatment he received, or believed he received, from her mother and brother, and the attempt to drive him from her, that Richardson, or some one else, might occupy his place, had produced such an effect upon his already shattered intellect, as to dethrone the little remains of reason he possessed, and leave him unconscious of the wickedness of the act he was perpetrating. And this will present to you the true question in the case which, in the language of Lord Chief Justice Denman in the case of Oxford: (9 Carr. & Payne 227) is "whether the evidence given proves a disease in the mind of a person quite incapable of distinguishing right from wrong." Whether the prisoner was laboring under that species of insanity which satisfies you that he was quite unaware of the nature, character, and consequences of the act he was committing; Or, in other words, whether he was under the influence of a diseased mind, and was really unconscious, at the time he was committing the act, that it was a crime."

In this view of the subject, the jury will naturally recur to the interesting testimony of the respectable witness who was once the instructor of the prisoner when he was quite a youth: they will remember the evidence of those witnesses who heard him lecture on mesmerism at Coopers-town, and other places in the State of New York; the testimony of Mr. Prober and his wife, of his sister-in-law, and of Mr. Sharp, of Mr. Pierpont, and I think another very intelligent witness, who saw him and heard him in Columbus, Ohio, and who gave us an account of his incoherence and strange conduct while there; and the evidence of General Lyman, of what transpired in the interview he had with him recently in the city of New York. It is true, that none of these witnesses have questioned his moral sanity or integrity, nor do all the eccentricities, incoherencies, and strange behaviour of the prisoner, go to prove a destitution of correct moral feelings, or a want of discernment between right and wrong. Yet they may be satisfactory evidence to you of such a shattered state of mind, and such a disordered nervous system, as in connection with the evidence of his conduct from the time he came to live at Jersey City, down to the time of the fatal act, may convince your minds that he was insane at that time. Whether they are so or not, is for you to determine, not for me to say.

The evidence is before you, and it is your peculiar province to judge of its weight and the results to which it leads. If, in your opinion, it is clearly proved that the prisoner at the bar, at the time of the homicide, was unconscious that what he did was wrong, and that he ought not to do it, you must acquit him on the ground of insanity; but if in your opinion this is not clearly established beyond a reasonable doubt, then you must find him guilty of the act, and proceed to investigate the nature of the homicide; as whether it was justifiable or excusable, manslaughter or murder; and if murder, whether in the first or second degree, according to the rules which I laid down in the first part of my charge.

But before closing, gentlemen, I must be permitted to add one word for the purpose of calling your attention to the real issue which you have to try. That issue is, whether the prisoner at the bar is guilty in manner and form as he stands charged by the indictment. *It is not* whether the deceased was an abandoned character. *It is not*, which of the two was most blame worthy in the various difficulties and quarrels which they appeared to have had with each other. *It is not*, whether the prisoner had not just ground for complaint, even for a divorce from this unhappy connection. These are not the issues for you to try. Is the prisoner at the bar was an injured man, and had just grounds of complaint against his wife, the laws of the land were open for his protection to any extent in which that law deems it prudent and right to interfere. But the prisoner's grievances, heavy though they may have been, and undeserved as they may have been (and how heavy or how undeserved they were is nothing to the purpose) furnished him with no excuse for taking her life. No man has a right to take the law into his own hands for the redress of his private wrongs. It is at war with the first principles of civilized society. You are therefore, to lay out of the account as a ground of justification or excuse, any grievances which the prisoner may have endured. You are to consider them only so far as they go to show a malicious motive on the one hand, or an exciting cause to insanity on the other. Those grievances, or the bad character of his wife, however

ality they are the accused, can have no effect in making him responsible for the commission of crime. I formerly expressed my opinion about her character or her conduct, as to whether or they have been injured, abandoned or not. They do not constitute the issue which we have to try. This action is not between her and the prisoner, but it is between the State of New Jersey (with complaint of a branch of her law) and the prisoner at the bar. Besides this, the wife of the accused is dead, and is not here to defend herself. She has been sent by the hand of her husband, to that dread tribunal where the secrets of every heart are revealed. And it would be as unjust as it is irrelevant for us to sit in judgment on her deeds.

These considerations render *her expressions*, also, irrelevant to the issue in this cause. If she were a party to the suit; if she were the accuser of this man, and it was a matter entirely between themselves, then *her expressions*—the words she may have uttered—would be admissible against her. But on this issue, between the State of New Jersey and the prisoner at the bar, what she has said or admitted should have no more weight than what any other person may have said. It has been testified that she declared the prisoner insane. This is no proof that he was so. She may have said this for the sake of their own character and credit; or she may have said it from other interested motives. *What she said* is not to be the rule to guide us here. Nothing but the proof of what the *fact* was, can or ought to have any weight with the Jury.

You and I gentlemen, have solemn duties to perform, and we are answerable to our own consciences and the laws of the land how we perform them: I have no wish, and you should have none, either to acquit, or condemn, except according to the evidence in the case, and the law of the land. It will be gratifying to me, as it undoubtedly will be to you, to find the evidence of the prisoner's innocence or of his irresponsibility so clear as to make it your duty to render a verdict of acquittal. This would be gratifying to us all on account of the prisoner, his family, and the honor of human nature: but we are not placed here to suffer what would be gratifying to our feelings to have any weight in our decisions. We are to come boldly, calmly and solemnly to the law as it is, and the facts and truth as they are; and I am to expound the one, and you to declare the other, with our minds and our judgments free from bias, prejudice and every species of obliquity.

I have only to add, that if you find the defendant *guilty*, you must designate by your verdict whether you find him guilty of murder in the first or second degree. Not only so, but upon this indictment, if you find the prisoner guilty at all, you ought to designate upon which count you convict him. This indictment contains four counts. The first and second counts describe the fatal wound as given on the back near the right shoulder blade; the third and fourth counts describe it as given in the left side of his neck. These counts are all good counts in law, but as they describe the mortal wounds to have been in different parts of the body, the verdict, if you find a verdict of guilty, ought to designate the count on which that verdict is founded, and as the wound which resulted so unhappily, was given in the back and not in the neck, your verdict of guilty ought to be on the first or on the second count, as both of those counts describe the wound accurately, if the evidence on that subject is true. But if you acquit the prisoner entirely, your verdict will be simply, not guilty.

Gentlemen, the cause is submitted to you. The oath I have taken, to administer justice according to law, and the pledges you have severally given, to try this issue between the State of New Jersey and the prisoner at the bar, and to render a true verdict, according to evidence have long since been registered in Heaven. That record is imperishable. It can never be effaced; but throughout the unending ages of eternity will be legible to us, and to the whole universe of intelligent beings. In view of this solemn truth, and of my accountability to Him, before whom judges must be judged, who knoweth the secrets of all hearts, and who cannot be deceived, I have most conscientiously declared to you the law upon the subject of insanity, when set up as an excuse for acts, which if committed by sane persons, would subject them to severe, or capital punishment. I doubt not, gentlemen, the same high and holy motives will influence your decision; the same anxious desire to redeem the solemn pledges you have given, will agitate your bosoms while you are making up your verdict: and whatever may be that verdict, of one thing I am certain, the record of this trial faithfully written, will afford another evidence of the virtue, intelligence and impartiality of the jurymen of this State. My prayer is that the spirit of wisdom may be granted to you, preside in your deliberations, and conduct you to such results, as shall be alike for the cause of justice, the honor of humanity, the peace of your consciences, and the satisfaction of the public.

DEATH OF AN EGOISTIC POLICEMAN.—J. B. ROSENDA, died, at New Orleans, on Thursday, 26th ult., at the age of 55 years. For 26 years he held a rank in the Police of New Orleans, and was, but a short time since, a post sergeant in the night watch of the Second Municipality. Rosenda, was an Italian by birth. He left a small fortune of near thirty thousand dollars, twelve thousand of which, in cash, deposited in one of the city banks. He was a man of solitary habits, disdaining the enjoyments of society and communing as seldom as possible with his fellow-men. He bequeathed two-thirds of his estate to a countryman of his, with whom, for the last twelve years, he was not on speaking terms, but whom he called to his death bed. The remainder of his little fortune goes to a sister who lives in Italy, and from whom, Rosenda, had not heard for the last twenty-two years. Rosenda was buried in the St. Louis Cemetery, his grave being chosen, at a certain distance from all others, according to a particular wish expressed by the deceased in his last will.

HEPHERD MURDER.—On the night of Sunday, the 14th inst., a most awful murder was committed on the person of one Thomas Meadows, a colored man, residing at No. 121 North Third street, in the city of Philadelphia. Meadows was taken from his bed at about one o'clock, from which place he went home, and some time in the night three or four persons, supposed to be negroes, entered his house, took him out of his bed asleep, and carried him some distance to a creek, where they cut his ham-strings, and then put him to death with sticks. Meadows and his wife had parted sometime previous to this attack, and consequently no person was sleeping in the room with him, but his son, a little boy, and his daughter, a girl fifteen years old, both of whom saw their father taken out of doors, where there were several men ready to assist those who carried him out. Meadows' wife and a negro man have been committed to jail.

SON KILLED BY HIS FATHER.—Near Warsaw, Ky., on the 26th ult., a Mr. John Green unintentionally killed his son, a promising lad of nineteen, mistaking him for another person. The particulars seem to be these:

"A man by the name of Edes; brother-in-law to Mr. Green, was in the habit of drinking to intoxication, and, while in this beastly, debased state, of whipping his wife. On the night above mentioned, Edes got in one of his savage ways, and commenced abusing and ill treating his family, upon which his wife sent a messenger to Mr. Green to come and protect her. Mr. Green went his son, a youth of nineteen, to try and pacify his uncle, but he failed, and another messenger was dispatched for Mr. G., upon which he, in company with several men, started for Mr. Edes. Upon reaching the yard fence, Mr. Green was met by some one, and told that Edes was armed, and if he went into the house he would kill him. Green then asked for a club, and some one near handed him an axe, when he started to the house and asked Edes what he was abusing his family for. Edes in answer made threats and started out of the door, at which time some one called to Green to be on his guard, that Edes was coming, and his own son (Green's) ran towards his father, to get out of the way of his uncle, when Green mistook his son for Edes, and made a stroke at him, which proved fatal to him in a few seconds. The blade of the axe cut off the lower portion of the scapula, cutting through two or three of his ribs, and passing through his heart. No legal process has been issued for the arrest of Mr. Green, and it is thought there will be none at present, at least, as the shock has been so great as almost to drive him to insanity, and doubt is entertained of his recovery."

SHOCKING MURDER.—About half-past 10 o'clock on Sunday night, a young man named Edward D. Byington and Theo. Lawson, at an alarm of fire, in Cincinnati, started from the Verandah for an engine house. When they came to the corner of Sycamore and Third streets, they passed four or five men and slightly jostled them. One of the party said, "Don't run over us, we are Baltimoreans, and can whip the Ohioans any where or any how." Byington replied, "I am a Cincinnati. All of you cannot take us." At this they rushed upon him. B. beat them off with a small cane. The five then ran around a corner—stopped and then advanced on B. One of them, a journeyman tailor, named Church, stabbed B. in the bowels, making a gash four inches deep and eight long; another gash was made in his side, and the wrist of his right hand cut one third off. He died in about thirty minutes. Church was arrested on Monday.

AN ODD CUSTOMER.—The House of Correction in this town occasionally has an odd customer to deal with. A man about 55 years of age was committed a short time ago for some minor offence. When inquired of by the keeper as to his age, all the answer he would give was "98." He was sent into the workshop and set to stitching boots, but was so blind, or pretended to be that he could not work. Spectacles were then furnished him, but they gave no essential relief, as he stitched the boot all over at random, without regard to seams. A wood saw and axe were then put into his hands, and he was led up to a wood pile, but he made more impression upon the saws and axes than upon the wood—breaking and battering several of each. Believing him to be more ugly than blind, the keeper at length determined to give him a cold bath as a punishment. After receiving a liberal shower, he expressed his gratification, declared it the best bath he had had for a long time, and hoped they would give him as much again the next time. He was then sent to the dungeon for twenty four hours, but when taken out he pronounced it the most comfortable room in the establishment—cool, free from flies, mosquitoes, and all other intruders, where a man could sit and think without being disturbed. When we last heard from him the keeper was trying to renew his eyesight by compelling him to push a wheelbarrow full of coal back and forth between two given points in the yard. He will probably renew his eye when he regains his freedom.—*Worcester Mass. Palladium.*

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.—There are counterfeits of various denominations on the issue of the Bank of England; they consist of £5, £10, £20, and as high as £100. The former may be detected by rubbing a piece of paper lightly over the dates; if the paper appears black the note is genuine; if the paper is not soiled, the note is counterfeit. This is owing to the good notes being engraved on wood, while the bad are done on steel. The £100 notes have a steel water mark, and are mostly dated December 5, 1843. There are, however, old counterfeits of this denomination, which have a mark seemingly like a water mark to deceive, made by the application of intense pressure. Persons in the habit of receiving this kind of currency cannot exercise too much care.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.—John Thomas and Henry Haag, two of the notorious gang of "Gipsy Burglars," escaped from the Baltimore jail on Thursday, by scaling the wall during the absence of the keeper.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1894.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.—All business of a civil or criminal character, involving the loss or recovery of property, or offences against the laws, will be promptly attended to by the proprietors of this paper, who have secured of the most competent men in the United States in their country. The same service is rendered to all countries, the principals will receive the direct accomplishment of the business, if desired.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE has reduced its retail price to four cents per number.

Will our editorial friends please notice the above?

NOTICE.—This paper will be left at the residence or place of business of subscribers, in any part of this city, Brooklyn, or Jersey City, on notice being sent to the office. Price, four cents per number.

REDUCTION OF PRICE—NEW FEATURE.—We take pleasure in informing our good friends the public, that this week and hereafter they will be furnished with the National Police Gazette at four cents a number, instead of five, as formerly. We are enabled to make this reduction in consequence of our immense circulation, and as a return for the liberal price which the public so unhesitatingly paid when it was necessary to help us up hill with our novel, arduous and expensive undertaking.

Now, however, that we have surmounted the difficulties of the way, we are enabled to turn around and improve the path by removing all obstacles to still advancing progress, and to a still extending range of public service.

The alteration of our price, though trifling on a single number, will nevertheless enable thousands to obtain the paper, who felt that they could not afford to purchase it before, and hence we shall receive an eventual return through an increased circulation and an extending influence which may more than overbalance the temporary loss.

Our reduction then is founded on the wise principle of economy, which saves for the future by sacrificing in the present. It is in accordance with the cheap spirit of the day, and as an evidence that the system is accurately founded, we have only to refer to the experience of our agents in two large cities, who tell us that in consequence of our low wholesale prices, they have, during the past six months, been enabled to furnish our paper to their subscribers at four cents a week, and that from the time they commenced the sale, their lists increased till they reached three times their former length, and they have found their advantage in the change, to the extent of sixty or seventy dollars in their favour a piece.

Confident that this result will be attendant on the change, in all quarters, we therefore take pleasure in announcing an arrangement which will be mutually beneficial to our good friends, the Public, to our enterprising agents, and lastly to ourselves.

Hear ye! hear ye! hear ye, therefore!—Henceforth and forever, from this week out, and to the end of time, that most extraordinary, interesting, and wonderful of all papers under the sun, the National Police Gazette, may be had for only four cents a week! Amen!

CHARLEY HAWKINS, THE PICKPOCKET.—This experienced and adroit pickpocket has recently arrived in town, from an extensive professional tour through the south-western country, and lastly through the cities of the Atlantic border, as far north as Canada.

He set out last fall in company with Alfred Ballard alias Joseph Mallard alias the Little Frenchman, whose double object it was to find Jim Rose, on behalf of Dick Collard, as well as to take share and assist in Hawkins' clyfaking operations. The expedition proved tolerably successful to the latter, but alas for the Little Frenchman, his pal was forced to leave him in a northern prison, where he still remains. Hawkins' presence in the city is still a secret to the police, but one or two of which body know his person. We announce him to put them on their guard, and will now describe his person, that they may be able to watch his movements.

Charley Hawkins is an Englishman, about forty-five years of age, (though but forty in appearance.) He is five feet and seven to eight inches high, very well made, with an erect and graceful carriage.

His complexion is fresh, without much colour; his features are regular and handsome; his hair is a very light glossy brown; his teeth are very fine, and he wears small sandy whiskers. He dresses with remarkable elegance and taste, and is very gentlemanly in his manners. Indeed, he is the most accomplished pickpocket in the country.

MURDER AND CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The alarming increase of murder in all parts of our country during the last two or three years, seems to make but little impression upon those whose delegated duty it is to conserve the public weal; and though instances grow upon instances of the impunity with which the homicide may slay his fellow, through the refusal of jurors to become murderers themselves; still legislators fold their arms and let the work of death rage on, rather than change a rule which finds its only stay in the precedent of a barbaric age.

The ruthless murder of a mother and her babe, the slaughter of a mistress by her paramour, the deliberate and open shooting of a wife, the fiendish destruction of a whole family by the assassin's knife, with the instances that grow on instances of recent murders unavenged, while they prove the public rejection of the punishment of death, also denounce the gallows as a failure.

It is not adequate as a punishment, and its brutal exhibitions do not teach respect for human life. It strikes no preventive terror to the soul of the offender, and therefore extends from its gory platform no security to that society whose most rational sensibilities it violates. On the contrary, it familiarizes with the commission of violence. It assembles the depraved for a refined improvement in depravity. It excites a false and mischievous interest for those who suffer, and consequently answers no one of the great ends of punishment, in the prevention of crime, the remuneration of the injured, or the reformation of the offender.

These are not the conjectural assumptions of a theory, but the grim substantiations of a melancholy troop of facts. Year by year, nay week by week, the deeds of the homicide increase; and in proportion as the dismal aggregation grows, its brutal ministers escape. The monster, almost too hideous for human contemplation, now finds a protecting refuge in the very horror of his deed, and with his gory locks and blood-imbued hands, creeps into the soft breast of a perverted pity, which should alone have been the sanctuary of his victim's wrongs.

This is the reason why capital crimes increase, and this is the reason also that while they increase, the hangman stands almost idle by the scaffold. These, as we said before, are not mere conjectures. The records of the country show a regular addition to crimes of the first degree, while the acquittals of those against whose guilt not half a shadow rests, prove the failure of the rules of punishment which comprehend them.

We are not alone in this adverse solution of the problem of capital punishment. According to Mr. Redgrave's English tables, which are made up from the statistics of the last six years, we find a regular and growing decrease of every specific crime which shuts out the gallows; and while these tables show an increase of all offences that are visited with death, they also show a fearful disproportion of convictions.

There must be some remedy adopted for this state of things, and that remedy must be the repeal of a statute whose impracticable rule has proved to be the encouragement of the very crime which it vainly endeavours to suppress.

DICK COLLARD, THE BURLAR.—The trial of this man for the robbery of the steam-barge Clinton, in April 1844, of a sum of \$34,000, commenced in the Sessions this week. Since the conviction of his three associates, (Honeyman, Parkinson and Cupid,) the resources and efforts of the friends of the band, have been concentrated to extricate its last remaining hope, Collard. Commissions have been issued, affidavits have been trumped up, and measures taken for postponement and evasion, which, were the criminal less distinguished, would long ago have eventuated in his release. The great obstacle which exists against him, however, is the want of the ample funds which his supposed position in the act with which he now stands charged entitles him to. These it appears have been carried off with the great bulk of the plunder belonging to his convicted associates, by one James Rose, who was an accomplice in the robbery, and who had the discretion to get off with the money immediately after the arrest of his less fortunate companions.

Collard has made great efforts to find Rose; even going to the extent of sending Joseph Mallard, the Little French pickpocket, and Charley Hawkins, another of the same genus, throughout the country to look for him. Rose, however, it appears has proved too cunning for the thieves, as well as for the police, and still remains on the loose. Collard will therefore have to be content to go to trial with the subscribed assistance of his fraternity in this city, and the secret aid of such of the old police as have congenial interests with men of his class.

We shall report the case in full in our next.

POLICY DEALERS IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Notwithstanding that the pernicious evils of policy gambling in our city have been extended, so as to include among its votaries the wealthy, the vicious, the laborer, the home servant, and three fourths of our whole colored population, yet the strong arm of the law, with a police force of nine hundred men, has not been able to close a single shop of the three thousand daily opened in the transaction of this corrupt and nefarious business. During the past week an additional feature, connected with policy gambling, has come to our knowledge, which exceeds in baseness and dishonesty all that has preceded it; and if its exposition has not the effect to arouse public indignation against the backers and dealers, throughout the city, naught else will produce such a result. In the course of business connected with the office of Inspector of Public Schools, held by one of the editors of this paper, information was given to the effect that certain scholars were in the daily practice of purchasing "policy slips" from one of the numerous offices in the city. This clue being obtained, further investigation followed, when the whole system was developed. One of the scholars of Public School No. 5, in Mott street, accidentally became acquainted with a smart, intelligent boy, employed in a drug store in the Bowery, and in the course of some trifling bargain between them, agreed to give him a share of a "policy ticket" that he had in his pocket. The latter, not knowing its cost or value, objected to the arrangement, and was then minutely informed of the mode of purchase and chances of gain. He then received his share of the ticket—it made a "hit," and the two boys divided the spoils, the latter highly delighted at his good fortune. The proceeds were soon squandered, and the amount of the next purchase of a "slip" for three cents, was taken from the money drawer of the druggist. The "slip" lost, and to retrieve the loss, another and another was obtained, at a larger price, until suspicion was excited by the withdrawal of change from the till, and the youngster brought to account. He then acknowledged his guilt, and exposed his accomplices. The school boy was called in and questioned, when he admitted his agency in the business, and avowed that a large proportion of the boys with whom he associated, both in and out of school, were in the daily practice of purchasing policy tickets of the price of one cent, and upwards, at the policy shop kept by a man named SNOW, at the junction of the Bowery and the Third Avenue, opposite the Hay Market.

We immediately despatched a boy to the policy office to test the statement, and he purchased the following "slip," termed a "gig" for which he paid twenty-five cents:—

"L. Del. Oct. 6.

1	68	G. \$18.
43	69	
62	70	

The rascality of the keeper of this policy shop is specially evident, when we state that in the scheme of the above named Lottery, there were only sixty-six numbers, and yet he has placed upon the slip Nos. 68—69 and 70—thus defrauding the purchaser of the price of one of the "gigs," without a chance of securing a drawn number, there being, as we said before, no such numbers in the wheel. There is but little doubt that the children who have been led to spend their pennies at this policy shop, have not only been cheated by the ordinary tricks of the dealers, but also by this last wholesale system of fraud and dishonesty. A watch will be set in view of this place for the present week, and a complaint against the dealer sent to the Grand Jury. The "book" of this fraudulent dealer is "backed" by "ODELL," late "Secor," at the corner of Broadway and Canal street, and it will thus be seen, as we have before observed, that the heavy backers of Broadway and Chatham street are alone responsible for the continuance of this infamous system of petty gambling, and all the results which its pernicious corruptions inflict upon its victims through their after lives.

POLITICAL HONESTY.—In these days of criminal rascality we conceive it not to be out of place to recommend the delegates selected by the people to nominate candidates for the office of Sheriff, County Clerk, Coroner, Senate and Assembly, to secure a vote, by voice, in the several conventions, when the nominations are made. No man who is politically honest will dissent from such measure, and those who oppose it, are unfit to be the agents to select candidates for these important offices.

MAIL ROBBER ESCAPED.—Elijah Gon, the Postmaster of St. Louisville, Ohio, who was in jail at Columbus, charged with robbing the mail, has broken jail and escaped. A reward of \$100 is offered for his arrest.

THE MATHON OF THE NEW YORK PRISON.—We have received a copy of a long communication to the Public, over the signature of the Rev. John Luckey, the late excellent Chaplain of the Sing Sing Prison, which exposes a condition of things in the domestic government of that institution, that seems to require an immediate investigation, and if true, demands an equally immediate reform. We allude particularly to the conduct and designs of the matron of the female department, whose peculiar views and singular methods of mental instruction, conjoin to prove her strange unfitness for her present station.

Mrs. Farham it appears, instead of being a sedate, pious taking governess, deeply imbued with religious views, and assiduously watchful of the moral welfare of the misguided members of her charge, is a dashing blue stocking, thoroughly imbued with all the wildest vagaries and most extravagant ideas of the day, and possessed of just enough literary ability to render her unfit for any of the sensible or practical operations of life.

Of the insinuations which we have heard in relation to some portions of her recent domestic philosophy with certain of the male prisoners, we do not care to speak, as they are too vague and defamatory in their character, to deserve a grave attention; but we do not hesitate to say that her speculative innovations, her phrenological tests of moral character, her interference with the government of the male departments, her introduction of works of light reading among the prisoners, and above all, her repeated visits to this city to play the fine lady during the fashionable season, declare her unfit for her station, and call imperatively for the appointment of a person who will be content with being faithful to her charge, and who will also be content with performing the duties of her vocation, according to the simple and unostentatious rules of common sense.

COOL INFERENCE—PICKPOCKETS IN THE OMNIBUSES.—Two notorious English pickpockets, named Charley Hawkins and George Harrison, alias "the Shenny," who had evidently been regaling themselves very freely over the bottle, stopped in at the Broadway House on Thursday night last, and after taking a parting glass at the bar, separated in front of the door, by the former taking an omnibus going towards the Eighth Avenue. After riding a few squares, one of two ladies who sat next to Hawkins, feeling his hand travelling about her person in search of her pocket, attributed his conduct to an indecent motive, and complained to the gentleman who had her under his protection. Some words at once ensued, which were kept up until the ladies arrived at their destination, when the impudent rogue, not content with being left alone, followed them from the omnibus and demanded an apology, on the assumption that he was an English gentleman, and consequently incapable of the offence attributed to him. Staggered by the earnest and indignant refutation of the pickpocket, the gentleman began to mistrust the correctness of the lady's impressions, and was on the point of giving the required apology, when a gentleman connected with our office, who had followed Hawkins from the Broadway House, unable to endure his impudence any longer, coolly took him by the arm, and turning him gently round, gave him a well directed kick, and ordered him off home. Charley, though he did not know his admonisher, quietly took the hint, and slid off without any further ceremony.

Ladies riding in the omnibuses, either by day or night, should be constantly on their guard against these sneaking depredators, as there are a great number of the most adroit and best dressed pickpockets of the town, who devote themselves almost entirely to this line of pilfering. Their operations are generally ascribed by ladies to indecent motives, and instead of exposing the perpetrators on the spot, they generally leave the stage, to escape the insulting annoyance. We hope, however, that those who are thus assailed will hereafter pursue a different course, as they can scarcely ever be mistaken that their assailant is a pickpocket.

BONDING PASSENGERS.—We were among the first in this city to call public attention to the frauds practised upon the public by the present system of bonding alien passengers, and at length are enabled to record the proceedings of a public meeting, held at Tammany Hall, on Tuesday evening, in furtherance of reform on this subject. God speed it.

ACQUITTED.—The jury at New Orleans, in the trial of O'Brien for the murder of young Coombs could not agree, and were discharged. This was the second trial, with the same result.

THE INDEX to Vol. I. will certainly be ready for delivery on Wednesday next.

CHIEF CONVENTION.—The report of the Judiciary Committee of the City Convention does not appear to give very general satisfaction to the public, a large portion of whom appear to think that its suggestions are impelled by partisan motives rather than the general good. We opine therefore that it will be rejected, and that in matters relating to the Special Justice and the Police, the Convention will find it necessary to fall back upon the more practical and beneficial propositions of the Police Bill of David C. Broderick, Esq., of the Ninth Ward, now in the hands of a special committee on Police, &c.

DEPARTURE OF BILLY FISH TO ENGLAND.—This infamous pickpocket, whose character and depredations we have had such frequent occasion to caution the public against, left this country for Europe by a packet ship from Philadelphia, a few days ago. He embarked in style; but as he was cutting a great figure while ordering the disposal of his highly ornamented travelling trunks and showy baggage, was unceremoniously accosted by a certain police officer, who after coolly informing the passengers who gathered around, of Billy's character, made him unlock his trunks and empty their contents upon the deck, to show whether he had any stolen property in his possession. Billy submitted to this exposure with an extremely bad grace, and when the officer left him, with privilege to continue his voyage, he cursed him as being lost to all sense of politeness or humanity, in thus destroying his prospects for the trip, and in ruling him out of the cabin as a thing to be avoided. It is to be hoped that Billy will be content with England hereafter.

COWHIDING A JUDGE.—Judge D. Lyon, of Savannah, was cowhided in Baltimore last week, by Judah M. Isaacks, of the firm of Cohen, Norris & Co., of Savannah. The cause was the publication, by Judge Lyon, in the "New-York Herald," of September 17, 1846, of an advertisement, under the head of "Births," in which the name of Mr. Isaacks was made public in one of the vilest connections that the animosity of the bitterest enemy could have devised. Mr. Isaacks and his associates, J. N. Cardozo and J. C. Vodge, were fined \$50 each for the assault on the Judge.

A WOMAN PUBLICLY KILLED BY THE EXECUTIONER.—Jeanne Peyvieux, who was recently condemned to death at Perigueux, France, for the murder of her husband, underwent the execution of her sentence with the utmost fortitude, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators. She refused to be carried to the scaffold in a cart, but walked to it with a firm step. Before ascending the steps, she knelt down and received the benediction of the chaplain. In a moment after, the law had taken its congenial offset of revenge, and the wretched creature was no more.

EMBEZZLEMENT AND ESCAPE.—\$300 REWARD.—A young man named Robert T. Long, book-keeper of Gilmore & Clapp, of Concord, New Hampshire, sloped last week with \$700 of the money of his employers. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, 24 years old, full, round face without beard, large prominent blue eyes, wore gold bowed spectacles, and genteel in his appearance. His late employers will pay \$100 for his apprehension and return, or \$300 for his apprehension and return, with the money he carried away.

CANDIDATE FOR CORONER.—Dr. A. N. Green has been nominated by the Whigs of this city for the office of Coroner.

THE CASE OF FREEMAN.—As we have before stated, the Supreme Court have allowed the writ of error brought by Freeman's counsel. It will be argued at the October term of the Supreme Court. Should that court determine that there was error in the trial of Freeman, a new trial will be ordered. If not, then the court will fix some day for his execution.

MORE COMPLIMENTS.—We take the following from "The Spirit of the Age," published at Hartford, Ct.:—

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, published in New-York, is a most excellent paper, and one which should be promptly and liberally encouraged. Its object is to expose all knaves and transgressors of the law, and to hold them up to scorn and indignation of just and upright men. It has a large circulation, and is rapidly increasing. Price \$2 00 per annum.

And the following from the "Eastern Argus," Portland, Maine:—

We endorse the above fully. We believe the Gazette has done wonders to detect and "hold in check" the school of accomplished villains that congregate in New-York, and other large cities. It has also done a good work in exposing those police officers who trade with scoundrels that have been detected, and let them off, or assist in making their punishment light, where they have plenty of means to bribe them.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—\$500 REWARD.—On the 10th of Sep, the premises of John Isaacs, 68 Hammond Place, Chatham, Kent, England, were feloniously entered, and the following valuable Watches and Jewelry stolen. As the robbers or some of their associates may resort to this country to dispose of their plunder, we publish the numbers and description of the watches below, in order to place dealers and pawn brokers on their guard:

Gold watches: a consular lever, No. 9441, maker, John Isaacs; a ditto, 11047, same name; a ditto, 9394, same name; a ditto, ten holes jeweled, 5168, maker, Stauffer; a ditto, gold dial and dome, 33449, same name; a ditto ditto, 33689, same name; a double bottomed hunter, 6671, John Isaacs; a ditto, 6665, Stauffer; a ditto, gold dial, 12330, John Isaacs; a ditto ditto, 71544, Stauffer; a horizontal, 9347, same name; a ditto, 9348, 32347, same name; a ditto ditto, 22346, same name; a ditto ditto, 17666, same name; a double bottomed consular, 1261, John Isaacs; a ditto, open face, 9305, same name; a consular watch, jeweled, 1093, Palmer; a French watch, set with pearls, 436, Le Roy; an enamelled hunter, 4163, no name; a horizontal, eight holes jeweled, 32148, Stauffer; a double bottomed hunter, seconds, 10267, no name. Silver watches: a double bottomed lever, 12472, John Isaacs; a ditto hunter skeleton ditto, 11287, same name; a ditto hunting lever, silver dial, 9363, same name; a ditto ditto, 9364, same name; a ditto ditto, 9364, same name; a ditto ditto, 18672, same name; a ditto ditto, silver dial, 12476, same name; a consular lever, 12216, same name; a double bottomed hunting lever, 11668, same name; a consular lever, no number, same name; a skeleton lever, silver dial, 5113, same name; a consular lever, capped and jeweled, 4041, same name; a ditto, jeweled in eight holes, and seconds-hand, 101, no name; a consular lever, 437, no name; a ditto, 24526, Graham; a ditto, 9348, no name; a ditto, silver dial, 7576, John Isaacs; a ditto ditto, 9367, same name; a consular, with seconds-hand, 2266, no name; a double bottomed hunter, jeweled, 63267, John Isaacs; a ditto ditto, hunter, 6088, Grant, Fleet street; a ditto, capped and jeweled, 10928, Crisp, Bath; a double bottomed hunter, capped and jeweled, 10930, no name; a double bottomed hunter, 7046, John Isaacs; a ditto ditto, 8467, same name; a ditto ditto, 9260, same name; a ditto ditto, 7943, same name; a ditto ditto, 7863, same name; a ditto ditto, 6812, same name; a ditto ditto, 9409, same name; a ditto ditto, 9670, same name; a plain hunter, 11233, Jones; a consular, jeweled and seconds-hand, 7003, John Isaacs; a ditto ditto, 6736, same name; a consular, jeweled, 4633, Millington; a ditto ditto, 7444, Grant; a ditto, 9991, no name; a consular, jeweled, 37327, Golding; a ditto ditto, 1811, Phillips; a ditto ditto, 4, Pie; a ditto ditto, 1832, no name; a pair-cased watch, 744, no name; a ditto ditto, 9605, Masterman; a ditto ditto, 16736, Davis, Chatham; a consular, capped and jeweled, 9403, Stephenson; a metal watch, 1008, Brady; a second-hand consular lever, 1809, Messingham; a quantity of silver tea, desert, and table spoons and forks, gold rings of various kinds, pins, brooches, chains, &c.

£100 or \$500 Reward will be paid on the apprehension and conviction of the offender or offenders, and recovery of the property, or in proportion for any part thereof, on application to the editors of the National Police Gazette, 27 Centre street, New-York.

Oyer and Terminer.

Before Judge Edmonds, Alderman Jackson and John

The Court opened on Monday last, after which the grand jury panel was called over, but a quorum not having answered, the swearing in was postponed until Tuesday morning. A petit jury was then sworn, and a number of jurors who had not answered were fined twenty-five dollars.

Calvin Busk was then put to the bar and arraigned. Mr. Vandervort, the clerk of the court, read the indictment, which charged him with the murder of Elias Rush, his wife, on the 9th of September last, by cutting her throat with a razor, to which he pleaded not guilty. His trial was put off to Wednesday. Rush is a small man, about 26 or 30 years of age, and about five feet four or five inches in height. There is nothing ferocious or vicious in the expression of his countenance, with the exception of a very restless eye. This peculiarity, however, may proceed from the unfortunate situation in which he is placed.

Charles Thomas, a stolid looking black, against whom is an indictment for the murder of Henry Ford, another black man, on the 13th of September last, was next put to the bar, but his counsel not being present, he was ordered to be brought up again on Wednesday.

Henry Rouse, a mulatto man, was tried on a charge of assaulting a constable of the fifth ward, with intent to kill, on Sunday morning, 9th June last. The case was on once at the sessions, and reported. The jury found him guilty of "assault and battery."

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Scott and Alderman Smith and Compton Jonas B. Phillips, Esq. District Attorney, ad interim. Oct. 3.—The October term of the Court of General Sessions commenced this morning with the before named magistrates on the bench. The calendar for the term is as follows, viz:—Arson, 1; assault and battery with intent to kill, 1; robbery in the first degree, 1; burglary, 7; grand larceny, 11; misdemeanor, 2; petit larceny, 1; previously convicted, 2; previously indicted, 7; abandonment of family, 3; witness, 1; total of old and new cases, 32. Only 16 grand jurors having answered to their names, they were dismissed until Tuesday morning. Of 84 petit jurors summoned to attend, 25 only answered to their names.

TUESDAY.
GRAND JURY.—At the opening of the Court this morning, the following gentlemen were sworn as members of the Grand Jury for the present term, viz:—Lyman Candee, foreman; Anthony Arneaux, James W. Beckman, Henry Cornell, Quincy C. De Grove, Edward Green, John Jackson, Edward Logue, John Mullins, John Oothout, Abraham Quackenbush, John I. Spies, Homer Tilton, David Teppan, J. Vanderpool, Jr., George A. Wassen, Wm. Sturges, Thomas Delano, Silas Bronson, Ellsworth Cheeseboro, and Valentine Harrison.

WEDNESDAY.
Grand Larceny.—James Hazard was tried on a charge of grand larceny, in having, on the 12th of August last, stolen from the premises, No. 9 Desbrosses street, a gold watch, alleged to be worth \$50, the property of a colored man, named Spencer Houston.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the court sentenced him to be imprisoned in the State Prison for the term of three years.

Grand Larceny.—Augustus Oakenbult, who was put on his trial at the last term of this court, on a charge of grand larceny, in having stolen \$200 in bank bills and gold coin, from Richard Frolick, of No. 101 Washington street, on the 29th of August last, and in which case the jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, was again placed at the bar for the before-named offence. The case was not concluded when we went to press.

The trial of Collard, the barge robber, will be fully reported in our next number.

From the London Weekly Dispatch.

HORRIBLE CASE OF MURDER AND INFANT.—At the Old Bailey Sessions on Wednesday, William Richardson, aged 48, described as an assassin, and his daughter, Anna Maria Richardson, 22, were placed at the bar to plead to the indictment found against them at the March Sessions, for murder. The indictment alleged that the prisoners feloniously administered to a male child of eight days old, a certain quantity of deadly poison called arsenic, and that they did thereby kill and murder the said child.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Briston addressed the Jury, and said that having heard from the reading of the indictment the nature of the charge that was made against the prisoners, it became his duty to detail to them the circumstances upon which they would have to decide the awful question of the guilt or innocence of the prisoners at the bar. The case was one almost without parallel. The prisoners at the bar not only stood in the relative position of father and daughter charged with the murder of a helpless infant, but that infant, there was no doubt, was their own offspring, and the result of an incestuous intercourse between them. He stated this because he was aware that it was impossible for them not to have become acquainted with the fact from other sources, and as he felt that such a circumstance must tend to create horror in every well-regulated mind, he had to entreat them not to allow the prejudice that would thus naturally be created to weigh unfairly against the prisoners, but that in the decision they should eventually come to, they would be guided solely by the evidence that would be adduced in support of the specific charge now made against them. The learned counsel then proceeded to narrate the facts in support of the charge. When several witnesses were called who proved that Richardson put his daughter out to board under the name of Mrs. Robinson, when near her time. That she was delivered of a healthy male child, which after thriving well for the first seven days of its existence was suddenly seized with violent pains and screaming, and died on the eighth day. The father took the deceased infant, and tying it up like a bundle conveyed it to his own premises and buried it.

These facts becoming known the body was exhumed and subjected to chemical analysis by several physicians, who, however, could not agree positively upon the presence of any poisons.

George Wilson, police sergeant, deposed that he apprehended the female prisoner, upon the charge of concealing the birth of her child. She then said she was delivered of a child at Mrs. Reynolds', in Weston street, Southwark, and that it died in ten days afterwards. He asked her if she had a certificate of the death, and she replied she had not, but she believed her father had. She likewise said it was her father's own child, and that he was the father of it. She added that she was present when her father buried it, and that one of his laborers had dug the hole, but she did not think he was aware what it was for, as it was not dug like a grave. She then told him that her father was at Pocklington, in Yorkshire, and he proceeded to that place and apprehended him. The different statements were then put in and read. The female prisoner made the following statement:—"I am very sorry for what I have done. My father compelled me to do what I have done, to give way to him, I mean—I mean as to the connexion. I know the object of my being taken to Weston-street, to be confined. I will let it pass by what he has done to me. I went once to Mrs. English for protection. I was afraid my father was going to do something to me."

Mr. Clarkson submitted to the Court that there was no evidence against the female prisoner to call upon her for a defence.

The Lord Chief Justice, after consulting with Mr. Baron Alderson, said he did not think there was any evidence to show that the female prisoner had any share in causing the death of her infant.

Mr. Clarkson then addressed the Jury, and he commenced by observing, that in the course of his own somewhat long experience in courts of criminal justice, he had never risen to address a Jury, to combat with such circumstances as had been detailed in the course of the present inquiry. Appearing as the counsel for the prisoner he felt it difficult to control the horror which those circumstances created in his mind, and to so far divest himself of the prejudice which they almost unavoidably created, as to enable him to do that justice to the case of the accused, which he, wicked and degraded as he admitted himself to be, still was entitled to at his hands. He was glad that their Lordships had relieved him from the task of offering any observations on behalf of the female prisoner. It was admitted that there was no evidence calling upon her for an answer; and the only question that remained was, whether there was sufficient evidence to bring the charge home to the male prisoner. He had, by his own conduct, to a certain extent, crippled the advocate who had to defend him upon the charge of murder; for, although he might feel the strongest conviction of his innocence of that specific crime, yet he could not at the same time but be aware that the fact of the degrading and horrible connexion which existed between the prisoner and his own child must, of necessity, create an almost overwhelming feeling of prejudice. He entreated the Jury to divest themselves, so far as they possibly could, of any such feeling; and he did not doubt, that if they calmly considered the evidence, they would see that it was not sufficient to make out the charge against the prisoner of having wilfully administered poison to the deceased child, and so caused its death, and which charge alone he was now called upon to answer. The learned counsel then proceeded to go through the evidence, contending, as he proceeded, that there was not only no distinct proof that the child died of poison at all, but that there was also an absence of any thing like direct evidence that the prisoner had ever purchased poison, or that he had administered it to the deceased.

The Lord Chief Justice summed up the evidence, and in his preliminary observations he remarked upon the fact of the learned counsel who

had opened the case for the prosecution, having retired almost immediately afterwards, leaving his junior to examine the whole of the witnesses, and to conduct the case to the end. He said in such an important case as this he did not think this ought to have happened, for it could not be expected that the gentleman who was the junior counsel could be so well conversant with all the facts as his leader, and this circumstance had thrown a great deal of additional anxiety and labor upon the Court in the examination of the witnesses. His Lordship then proceeded to read the whole of the evidence, commencing upon the material portion of it as he proceeded.

The Jury retired at a quarter to 7 o'clock, and returned into court at a quarter past 5, finding a verdict of Not Guilty.

MURDER IN DELAWARE COUNTY, N. Y.—An extra of the Delhi Express, of Saturday, informs us of the commission of an atrocious murder in the neighboring town of Meredith, under the following circumstances:

The victim was Mrs. Louisa Jones, wife of Philander Jones. The horrid deed was committed on Sunday night, 27th ult. The only inmates of the house at the time were Mr. and Mrs. Jones, and the mother of Mrs. Jones, a very old lady, and quite deaf. The facts elicited before the coroner's jury established the following facts:—Mr. and Mrs. Jones had lived unhappily together for many years, so much so that they slept in different parts of the house—she up, and he down stairs, and lately the feud between them had waxed considerably warm. Mr. Jones's story is, that, hearing a noise in the night, he got up, and on going out, found that his wife had fallen down stairs, she considerably wounded, and life nearly or quite extinct. He called up his mother and his sons who slept in another house, close by, and found his wife dead—then called in the neighbors to lay her out. Arrangements were made for the funeral to take place on Tuesday. When the neighbors gathered to consign the corpse, some dissatisfaction was manifested at the appearance of the wounds upon deceased, and a vote was taken whether to bury her or have the coroner called. The latter was decided upon, and Peter Brock, Esq. of Hamden, Coroner, was called, who summoned a jury. The inquest was held on Wednesday and Thursday. The testimony of several physicians, among the number Doctors Pritch and Jacobs of this village, was conclusive that the deceased came to her death from wounds inflicted upon her head by some person. There were eleven wounds on different parts of the head, and some five or six, either one of which would have produced death. They had the appearance of having been made with considerable force, and by some metallic instrument with an obtuse edge, perhaps a wagon hammer. The skull was broken in several places in the region of the ear, and part of one of the ears cut off. These and other matters adduced established the fact, beyond a question, that deceased had been inhumanly murdered; and the jury rendered the following verdict: that "Louisa Jones came to her death by violence from the hand of a second person to them unknown."

Mr. Jones was arrested, and the matter at once placed before the grand jury, then in session, who found a true bill of indictment against him for murder. He was arraigned on Friday, before Judge Edmonds, presiding at the Circuit here, and pleaded not guilty. He will not be tried till the May term.

Mr. Jones is one of the best farmers in Meredith, is worth some five or six thousand dollars, and has always been considered a good and respectable citizen, though of quick and irritable temperament, and, as is the general expression of those who know him, is the last man that would have been suspected of such a crime; and though circumstances are at present against him, he will, we trust, if innocent, be enabled to establish his innocence. He has employed Hon. S. Gordon to defend him.

COUNTERFEITER SHOT.—A man named Lenox, who was detected in passing counterfeit coin, in Franklin co., Ala., was fired at and killed by the officers from whom he had escaped. Some \$150 or \$200, in counterfeit gold coin, were found on his person.

ABQUATULATED.—John Morrison, Jr., of the firm of Morrison & Van Nostrand, grain dealers, at Lansingburgh, N. Y., has absquatulated with about \$8000 of the partnership funds.

United States District Court.
Before Judge Betts.

Oct. 1.—**Sentences.**—The following persons were sentenced by Judge Betts:—James Van Fleet, convicted of an assault with a dangerous weapon on the second mate of the ship Garriek, was sentenced to six months imprisonment, to be kept at hard labor, and to pay a fine of one dollar.

Gardiner, Morris, Johnson, Thomas and John Campbell, convicted of an attempt to make a revolt on board the ship Iowa, were each sentenced to three months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of ten dollars each.

Miller, Blake, Fritz, and Wilson, also convicted of being actors in the same attempt, were severally sentenced to two months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of five dollars each. Henry Falkston, also convicted of being concerned in the same attempt, was sentenced to twenty days imprisonment, and to pay a fine of five dollars.

Thomas Wilson and Charles Squires, convicted of an attempt to make a revolt on board the ship John T. Harwood, were each sentenced to three months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of ten dollars.

Charles Crockett, Thomas Harrington, and another, also convicted of being concerned in the same attempt, were each sentenced to two months imprisonment and to pay a fine of five dollars each. Alfred McCoy, an apprentice on board the ship, also convicted as a party to said revolt, was sentenced to one month imprisonment.

POLICE SLAYERS.—The committee appointed at the last meeting of citizens friendly to "SIX HOURS ON AND SIX HOURS OFF" of the police of our city, will meet at the place designated, on Saturday evening next, at 8 o'clock, in order to prepare a draft of a letter to be addressed to candidates for office at the ensuing fall election.

See sixth page, for List of Agents.

The National Police Gazette

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It remarkably cures indigestion and dyspepsia, general and nervous debility, the liver complaint, inflammation in the kidneys, and all those obstructions which females are liable to.

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BANK DEPARTMENT, Albany, May 10, 1864.

Dr. Townsend—Sir, I have been afflicted several years with dyspepsia in its worst form, attended with soreness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a general aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks (what I could eat) I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies, but they had little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with but little confidence; but after using nearly two bottles, I find my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; and would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been. Yours, &c.

W. W. VAN ZANDT.

Dr. Townsend—Sir, I have been distressed with the dyspepsia for several years, which originated whilst residing in the West, from having my constitution impaired by the western fever, and probably by taking injudicious quantities of medicines. My appetite was very poor, and my food did not properly digest—causing weakness and general debility throughout my whole system. I tried a great number of medicines to remedy it, among others, both Sarsaparilla and Dr. Williams' Sarsaparilla, but they all failed to effect a cure. Knowing of some cases where your Sarsaparilla had been very beneficial, I resolved to try a bottle, and deriving benefit therefrom, I continued until I had taken half a dozen bottles, and I am happy to inform you that my health is now restored.

To those afflicted similarly to myself, I would cheerfully recommend your Extract of Sarsaparilla.

Yours, H. D. CERRAN.

Coal Agent, 194 Market-st.

SCROFULA, CANCERS, ERYSIPELAS, ULCERS. We would now call attention to the following cases of different character, which we believe will convince the most sceptical of the superior virtues of the Extract.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir, it is with great pleasure and gratitude that I find myself able to announce to you that the tumor (which was called a cancer) I had on my face, is entirely well. You remember when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, it was very bad, and that my blood was very much out of order and system inflamed. After using a bottle or two, my countenance regained its natural color, but I had little faith that it could cure the tumor; but your confidence was so great, I was induced to continue using it, and I am glad that I took your advice. This cancer has been growing on my face for some years. Two years since, professor Marsh, of the Albany Medical College, operated on it two or three times, and held it open to the jaw bone, but it did not stop. I consulted many of medical men, and tried a great many remedies, but failed to effect a cure; indeed, I was told by physicians of high standing that there was no cure for it—but your pleasant medicine, through the kindness of a kind Providence, has effected one for which I am very thankful, and hope this statement will induce others to avail themselves of your remedy, believing if they give it a proper trial, they must be benefited by it.

JOHN MCGOWN.

Albany, February 7th, 1865.

I am acquainted with Mr. McGown, and know that for several years he had a very bad face. From the character of the gentleman, I have every reason to believe the above statement to be true.

STEPHEN WILKINS.

Pastor South Pearl Street Baptist Church.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir, feeling thankful for the immense benefit I have derived from using your Sarsaparilla, I am willing that you should make my case known to the public. About two years ago I was taken with a breaking out of bad ulcers and filthy sores, which covered the most part of my body—my legs were one complete mass of corruption; it got into my eyes and ears, and made me nearly blind and deaf. Several physicians gave me up as incurable. I read one of your advertisements and purchased two bottles of your Sarsaparilla. This is not four weeks ago, and incredible as it may appear, my ulcers and sores have disappeared—my eyes are well, and I can hear as usual. What I have written conveys but a faint idea of my troubles and loathsome situation, for I could scarce sleep, and what I ate I almost invariably vomited up. If any do not believe this, let them call on me and satisfy themselves. I have many scars about me. I was likewise reduced to almost a skeleton and am now fast regaining my health.

CHARLES EDWARDS.

New York, Aug. 2.

129 Washington-st.

The astonishing cures that this medicine has performed in cases of chronic Rheumatism are indeed wonderful.

Dr. Townsend—I was attacked with a distressing pain in my hip joint, so bad that I could not walk without crutches; and much of the time I was obliged to keep my bed. I tried several remedies, but they did not relieve me. I then called on one of our first physicians—he did not help me. I heard of your Sarsaparilla, and obtained a bottle, and in a few days it entirely cured me, and I am as well now as ever.

ASHBEL WALKER.

Albany, Jan. 2, 1865.

23 Daniel-st.

Principal Depots, 136 Fulton-st. N. Y.; 105 South Pearl-st. Albany, and by Druggists generally.

Toothache Cured in One Minute,

BY THE USE OF THE CLOVE ANODYNE.

This is an excellent article and will cure the most violent Toothache, or pain in the gums in ONE MINUTE. THE CLOVE ANODYNE is not unpleasant to the taste or injurious to the teeth and will PERMANENTLY cure any tooth to which it may be applied.

Price 25 cents. For sale by H. JOHNSON, Chemist, and Druggist, 273 Broadway, corner of Chamber street; 105 Fulton street, corner of William, and 77 East Broadway; and by Druggists generally throughout the Union.



BRANDRETH'S PILLS.
I now begin to say something about individual diseases, the fact is that I have seen that all are essentially the same, but medicine is not the same, and the cure is not the same, and we must have a simple remedy, one that will cure the swelling of a vein or artery, in some way immediately connected with the brain; or by gaseous vapors, which, by their expansion, play upon the vessels of the brain. This has been the reason why a full stomach, affects the head, causing sick headache, &c. &c. Now these causes may be so intense as to produce apoplexy. The stomach may be so very full that immense quantities of gas may be generated there, and absorbed into the circulation; the brain and vessels of the head may receive the accumulated vapor, their fine cavities become filled; some of them may burst, and an apoplectic fit take place. Any one must see the perfect identity of the causes between simple pain in the head and those of which produce apoplexy, and too often sudden death, bereaving families, nay, communities of valuable citizens.

Now excessive heat produces *Coup de Soleil*, or a sudden prostration or a paralysis of the body and mind. The disease popularly known as
BEING SUN-STROCK.

The only persons subject to this dreadful physical evil are those already in a state of incipient disease. For of one hundred men, all working, exposed to a hot sun, one, perhaps will only be sun-struck; he was no more exposed than the ninety-nine, but he had that within him, which being acted upon by the rays of a vertical sun, produced a tremendous acceleration of the purifying principle in his body, which, becoming gaseous in its nature, ascends to the brain, and occasions a sudden shock to the whole nervous system, which terminates in a perfect suspension of all the powers of the mind and body. Had BRANDRETH'S PILLS been used the day previous, this would, in all probability have been prevented; because the matters which became so poisonous in consequence of exposure to the heat, would have been out of the body; let them be used in doses of eight or ten pills or more after the attack; if medicine will do good they will do it. The water plan is to take them in time, which is to be sure and use them the moment any ill-health is felt. If this were done we should have very few deaths from exposure to the sun or other causes.

CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTERY, and sudden attacks of **BILIOUS COLIC**, are often said to arise from eating some particular article, as fruit and the like. This is folly, and shows the true principle is lost sight of entirely, as regards the occasion of these disorders. Twenty persons all eat of the same fruit; one only is attacked with Colic, Dysentery, or Cholera Morbus. All the nineteen are just as well this day after as they were the day before; the fact is, they were well the day before; but the one attacked had certain impurities in his body, which were roused into action by the fruit; the fruit was not to blame; the impure humors were the cause of the difficulty. A dose or two, or at most a week's use of Brandreth's Pills, would have placed that person's body in such a healthy condition that the fruit would have been one of the most beneficial articles of diet. In fact, during this hot weather, nothing is better to eat than fruit—and the more the better. No harm will ever come of eating fruit or vegetables in their season, provided Brandreth's Pills are occasionally resorted to. When any of these diseases attack the body, no other medicine is necessary but Brandreth's Pills. Let them be used in the beginning, so as to act very strongly. It may be necessary to use sometimes as many as twenty Pills in the first few hours, say in doses of four or five every little while, until the Pills have evidently taken effect. Often one dose of four or six Pills will be all that is required to effect a cure. Should the disease be obstinate, use a little gum water—a table spoonful three or four times a day. The Pills must be used until a cure is effected. Nothing will sooner cure.

Those who are obliged to continue in the city at this season, should use these Pills often, as a preventive against sickness. There are many evidences at this time that the atmosphere is far from being pure; this can be established by those who will observe the number of caterpillars on every tree; and it should be remembered we are breathing this atmosphere of disease-creating power, whose impurities breed these insects every moment of time. This baneful atmosphere incorporates itself with our blood, and tends to make it impure. Brandreth's Pills take out this impurity—acts as disinfectors—prevents all mischief—and persons, by using them, may keep their health in any climate, no matter what may be its poisonous qualities.

What shall we do then under these circumstances, to secure our health? We need do nothing but use the Brandreth's Pills. They purify the blood, prevent an accumulation of bilious and other humors upon which disease finds a resting place in our bodies. For if these humors are suffered to remain, they do vitiate the juices and various fluids of the body, that we become exceedingly subject to contagious and other affections. Therefore it is of the very greatest importance to have BRANDRETH'S PILLS always on hand; by their timely use much difficulty will be prevented. Should the bowels be costive, immediately take sufficient to produce several free evacuations; and if necessary, continue their use to prevent the same symptoms; for be assured there is no safety even in healthy districts during an American summer, unless the bowels are evacuated once or twice in twenty-four hours. When this does not take place naturally, it must be produced by the use of Brandreth's Pills. Do not imagine that even a daily use of these celebrated Pills weaken, or in any manner debilitate. They do not. On the contrary, by their use the functions of the stomach are restored; the appetite and digestion become improved; the blood necessarily becomes pure and vigorous, and is much more capable to withstand the effect of malaria, or contagion of any kind, than it would be in a state of impurity. How wonderfully different are the chances of health, to those who follow the above mode of prevention, to those who carry with them a load of impure humors!

Dr. Brandreth's Pills are sold at 25 cents per Box, [WITH FULL DIRECTIONS].
AT DR. BRANDRETH'S PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
241 BROADWAY.

Retail Office 274 Bowery and 241 Hudson-st., N. Y.
Mrs. Booth, No. 5 Market-st., Brooklyn.

COSTIVENESS—ITS CURE.

OF MANY WELL INFORMED
persons testimony cannot be given, but the fact is, that exercise, &c. Now, the fact is, that the body is capable of being permanently cured of costiveness.

exercise, &c. Now, the fact is, that the body is capable of being permanently cured of costiveness. I admit that all purgative medicines, save the pills known as Brandreth's Pills, have that tendency. But it is not so with BRANDRETH'S PILLS; the longer they are used the less, ordinarily, will be required to produce effect. Long standing cases are not cured in a day, or with one dose. The Brandreth Pills do not cure as "by magic"—they cure because they cleanse the blood of all impurities, and this being done, the bowels and the secretions become healthy and adapted fully to perform the office nature has assigned. A gentleman can be referred to who now resides in the city of New York, who took them every day for five years, for constitutional costiveness. He had not, for fifteen years previously, ever had any thing pass his bowels without using medicine or an injection; and every year he was confined to his bed three or four months. For five years he took Brandreth's Pills. And why? Because he found his bowels become stronger and stronger from their use; and from all other purgatives he had taken, they became weaker and weaker. In fact, he found that at first he required six, eight, and ten pills to produce an operation; but in a year four pills were a full dose, and before the full cure was effected, two pills were sufficient to produce a good evacuation. Finally, he became as healthy as any man. And for five years he took the Brandreth Pills, and was never confined to his bed a single day during that five years.

Dr. Brandreth has cases every day sent to him; he inserts one of very recent date. He can refer to relations of Mr. Storrs, in New York, if further particulars are required.

The cure of *Dyspepsia*, *Palpitation of the Heart*, *Consumption*, *Coughs* of all kinds, *Cold*, *Asthma*, *Rheumatism* and *Small Pox*, depend on their cure altogether upon the cure of costiveness, which invariably attend these diseases. Cure costiveness, and you will have health. There is no doubt of it.

CURE OF CHRONIC COSTIVENESS OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.

Sir—This will certify that for about twenty years I was afflicted with costiveness to such a degree that nothing would pass my bowels for a week at a time and which ultimately caused partial insanity. I was sorely distressed, both by night and by day. I had no quiet sleep sometimes for weeks together, my nervous condition was in so bad a state. The doctors could do nothing for me, all their remedies made me worse and worse. When all hope had fled, I chanced to read an advertisement of Dr. Brandreth's, and I thought from its style that whoever wrote it believed what he wrote, and if so, he was no impostor. I had to suffer the ridicule of friends and neighbors. My doctor told me after I had used them sometimes, that he could make pills just like Brandreth's; he gave me a prescription; I took it to the druggist and got the pills; they had no more effect as physic than a piece of chip. Not so with Brandreth's pills; they always acted easily and freely. I have now taken them over two years, and they seem to have renewed the life within me; my intellect is clear and serene, and I now enjoy life equal to what I did twenty-five years ago. I am now nearly fifty. The action of my bowels are nearly restored to the healthy state of my youth. I bless God for what he has done for me. I pray he may bless Dr. Brandreth, the maker of Brandreth's Pills.

My case is known to hundreds in this country. You agent, Mr. D. Kendrick, suggested that I should send it. I remain yours, very gratefully,
D. STORRS.
Lebanon, N. H., 30th January, 1846.

Dr. Brandreth's Office is 241 Broadway, New York, and 8 North street, Philadelphia; 19 Hiver street, Boston, and corner of Laight and Mercer streets, Baltimore. At 241 Broadway, a physician is in constant attendance to give advice and explain the manner of cure of the Brandreth Pills.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT PILLS.
Be very careful and go to the agent when you want Brandreth's Pills; then you are sure of the genuine article. When you purchase otherwise, inquire of the seller whether he knows the Pills he offers you are the genuine Brandreth Pills. Every man knows whether the article he offers is true or false. Beware of cheats.

Remember 241 Broadway is Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office; 274 Bowery Retail Office; 241 Hudson street Retail Office; and of the following agents in New York:
D. D. Wright, corner Houston and Lewis; **Wm. D. Berrian**, corner 1st street and 1st avenue; **Geo. Han**, sell, 163 Division; **Geo. B. Mairge**, 86 Catherine st.; **Benj. S. Taylor**, 80 Vesey; **J. O. Fowler**, cor. Green and Murray; **Mrs. Wilkinson**, 412 Cherry st.; **Jno. Howe**, corner Ludlow and Rivington; **Jasper W. Webber**, 689 Hudson street; **Ivans & Hart**, 184 Grand street; **Mrs. Booth**, Brooklyn, 5 Market street; **R. Denison**, South Brooklyn, 15 Atlantic; **Mrs. Terrier**, Williamsburgh; **James Wilson**, Jersey City.

Brandreth's Pills are 25 cents per box, with full directions.
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TRUMP

celebrated by **DRS. IVANS & HART**, of Philadelphia, Pa. An infallible remedy for all diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest, and for all diseases of the head, and for all diseases of the stomach, and for all diseases of the bowels, and for all diseases of the skin, and for all diseases of the blood, and for all diseases of the system. They would, therefore, be a valuable remedy for all diseases of the system, and for all diseases of the body, and for all diseases of the mind, and for all diseases of the soul, and for all diseases of the spirit, and for all diseases of the flesh, and for all diseases of the bone, and for all diseases of the marrow, and for all diseases of the sinews, and for all diseases of the tendons, and for all diseases of the ligaments, and for all diseases of the joints, and for all diseases of the muscles, and for all diseases of the nerves, and for all diseases of the vessels, and for all diseases of the organs, and for all diseases of the system, and for all diseases of the body, and for all diseases of the mind, and for all diseases of the soul, and for all diseases of the spirit, and for all diseases of the flesh, and for all diseases of the bone, and for all diseases of the marrow, and for all diseases of the sinews, and for all diseases of the tendons, and for all diseases of the 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